


In fact

For The Millions Who Want a Free Press

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"IN FACT" in Congress

FOR the third time in less than a year news stories appearing first in IN FACT have been considered important enough to be quoted in the House of Representatives and printed in the Congressional Record.

Rep John M Coffee of Washington, Rep Vito Marcantonio of NY have both used IN FACT. Now comes Rep Lee E Geyer, another progressive and liberal member of Congress, who represents the general welfare rather than special interests, with a quote from IN FACT. Our June 30 item ("Hess, Nazi Buchmanite, Plots in Britain to Switch War Against Russia—German Peace Terms Revealed") was inserted by Mr Geyer in the Congressional Record, June 28.

About 100 Representatives and Senators are IN FACT subscribers; more than a dozen have written unsolicited testimonials for IN FACT.

\$220,000,000 Empire

HEARST claims more than 30,000,000 Americans read his newspapers and magazines. Most readers do not know they are reading a Hearst newspaper. A poll once revealed that among readers who questioned the pretensions of the press many Hearst readers voted against Hearst. In a poll among the elect of American journalists, the Washington correspondents, Leo Rosten found they considered the Hearst papers the worst—that is, "least fair and reliable." Of 93 Washington correspondents who voted no less than 87 voted Hearst newspapers most unfair, least reliable.

But although Hearst is known to many as a publisher he is known to only a few as a big business man. Fortune once assessed his empire at \$220,000,000. It included Homestake Mines, Cerro de Pasco, fruit and vegetable lands, ranches. Hearst is a large employer of labor.

The Hearst Empire consists of newspapers with 4,782,000 circulation; The American Weekly, a supplement issued also with non-Hearst papers, with about 8,000,000 circulation; 9 magazines with 7,358,000 buyers. Directors of Hearst Consolidated Publications include Edward Clark, pres, Homestake Mining and Cerro de Pasco, and banks; Wm Murray, director Homestake, 2 other mining companies, and other Hearst companies. Hearst was exposed as a dodger of taxes totalling \$5,111,708 in 1935-36 by Roosevelt administration, which he then denounced as "red." Hearst salary in 1935 and '36 totalled \$1,000,000. Labor unions and anti-fascist organizations have boycotted Hearst.

In NY the commercial press suppressed story of Hearst suit (see wide column, p 3). Editor & Publisher, semi-

US Pro-Japanese State Dep't Fascists Named Page 1

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(Editorial Note: On July 25 President Roosevelt admitted to his press conference that the US policy towards Japan for years had been that of appeasement. The US surrendered to Japan in all matters rather than risk a showdown. IN FACT has stated many times that the State Dep't is overrun with native American fascists and Hitlerites who have given comfort to Hitler, Mussolini, Franco and Japan for years. The following dispatch from a noted Washington correspondent names the fascists in the State Dep't. It was written by a journalist whose own newspaper would not print the facts.)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT made clear that the US policy of appeasing Japan, which was at least modified last weekend when the Japanese moved in force into Indo-China and threatened Singapore and the colonial structure of the Far East, was carefully calculated. It was carried out with enthusiasm by the State Dep't, which of all government departments is the least well-disposed toward democracy.

In July of 1937 the rulers of Japan began their latest attempt to subdue China. Since that time, while Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has issued many sonorous rebukes to Japan, this country has sent nearly \$1,000,000,000 worth of supplies to the Japanese war machine. Between July 1, 1940 and March 15, 1941, 157,534,350 gallons of petroleum moved across the Pacific from the US to Japan. Since March, at the request of the State Dep't, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Commerce Dep't has no longer made public commodity export statistics. In March, the value of petroleum exports to Japan dropped to \$3,607,000 from \$4,522,000 in February, but were still far above the March, 1940, figure of \$2,324,000. Total exports to Japan in 1940 were almost twice as high as exports to China. For the first three months of 1941, exports to Japan amounted to \$32,184,000; to China, \$19,852,000.

Millions of Dead of No Importance

The President said casually that whatever might be thought of US policy—which he frankly described as appeasement—at least it had succeeded in keeping war out of the South Pacific for two years. Ta Kung Pao, leading Chungking paper, said, "Mr Roosevelt boasted that his measure had been effective for two years. He is, then, very proud of providing oil for Japanese bandits and encouraging them to kill Chinese. . . ." The Chinese casualties which resulted from a combination of US appeasement and Japanese aggression have been variously estimated at between one and three million persons.

Despite early headlines, the freezing order was not an embargo, and there was evidence that the State Dep't was not as enthusiastic about it as other branches of the Administration. According to the NY Times, Edward H Foley, Chief Counsel of the Treasury, and Dean Acheson, Assistant Sec'y of State, told a press conference that the freezing order "freezes all trade with Japan except in so far as the Treasury licenses it." It has been pointed out that in the first three months of 1941, when trade in many products such as scrap iron was subject to licensing, more goods were shipped from the US to Japan than in any other three-month period in history. Against description of the order as an embargo, said the Times, "Mr Acheson protested vigorously."

The next day the Times reported, "In view of President Roosevelt's statement of last Thursday to the effect that if a complete embargo on oil sales to Japan had been instituted 'then you would have war,' it is doubted if sales will be entirely prohibited." It also noted that Japan was getting great quantities of oil from US and British companies in the Dutch East Indies, and "it is believed Indies sales of oil to Japan will not be sharply curtailed. . . ."

If, after almost eleven years of steady Japanese aggression, the US at last appeared to be abandoning a policy of appeasement toward Japan, appeasement continued in other directions. The fact that on July 2 the US sent three shiploads of food and enough oil to keep a sizeable air force in the air a month to the fascist General Weygand in North Africa, that on July 11 the US freed \$30,000,000 of General Franco's assets which had been frozen, that last week (according to the

Re-entered as second-class matter March 12, 1941, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Journal of Commerce) an American tanker loaded with high-test aviation gasoline reached Sweden, that oil is still going in Standard Oil tankers to Nazi submarine bases in the Canary Islands, that US diplomats are still holding out bribes of food in a futile attempt to woo Franco and Petain away from Hitler when every utterance of theirs declares their solidarity with fascism, makes an examination of the State Dep't important.

American Policy and Fascists in the State Dep't

Everything else being equal, the desires of the oil companies alone would have been sufficient to insure maintenance of the appeasement policy in the Far East. The State Dep't's record in Mexico and South America leaves no doubt that it has always been the good and faithful servant of oil. It fought the battle of the expropriated companies against the Cardenas regime in Mexico. The Congressional Record contains documentary evidence that less than a year ago Cordell Hull asked Congress to pass a bill aimed at preventing the sale of the expropriated oil in this country. Sponsors of the bill, fortunately defeated, openly admitted its oil backing during debate and oil lobbyists were active in its behalf.

Nor is the State Dep't's affection the exclusive property of oil. The Department has always been the diplomatic adjunct of big business. For example, the Dep't recently brought heavy undercover pressure in the name of "national defense" on Thurman Arnold in an effort to quash antitrust indictments against the nitrate monopoly. But when Arnold asked that the request be made publicly and in writing, the State Dep't shied off.

Ranking members of the State Dep't are interested primarily in the preservation of the status quo of economic inequality for the majority of the people. Most of them have personal ties to big business; many are demonstrably fascist-minded.

Under-Secretary Sumner Welles is linked by marriage to the enormously wealthy Townsend family of Washington. The record of his dictatorial activities in Latin America is one of the most unsavory in the Dep't. James Clement Dunn, the Department's most influential political adviser, close friend and croquet partner of Secretary Hull, is married into the Armour meat packing millions. His daughter is the wife of a Belgian count of the Baillet-Latour family. Dunn is a close friend of recent Ambassador to Belgium Cudahy, who lately has been accused in the press of writing pro-Nazi propaganda from Germany.

Assistant Secretary Breckinridge Long, a member of the Dunn inner circle, married into the wealthy Graham paper family. While Ambassador to Rome, 1933-36, Long was an ardent admirer of Mussolini and openly gave his blessing to the conquest of Ethiopia. Alexander Weddell, Ambassador to Spain, and also a member of the Dunn clique, recently tried to persuade the US to loan \$100,000,000 to Franco. Public protest blocked the direct deal, but it was accomplished indirectly by securing Spanish credits in Argentina. Mrs Weddell makes frequent gifts to Spanish fascist clubs.

Joseph Clark Grew, Ambassador to Tokyo, is a cousin of J P Morgan and has other family connections with banks, railroads and manufacturing concerns. His daughter is married to J Pierpont Moffat, Minister to Canada and scion of a banking and insurance family. Moffat's sister is in turn married to John C White, of the Vanderbilt clan, now Minister to Haiti and often criticized publicly for pro-Nazi statements. Assistant Secretary Adolph Berle is married into the Bishop social-register and real estate family of New York. He advocates a mystical sort of "socialism," is almost pathologically hostile to Russia and believes strongly in appeasing Japan.

Dr Stanley Hornbeck, official political advisor on Far Eastern affairs and a vigorous opponent of appeasing Japan, is ignored by the State Dep't hierarchy. On the other hand, Joseph Green, to whom all requests for export licenses must first be made, is part of the Dunn group. During the Spanish war he did yeoman service blocking shipments to the Loyalists. He even held up the license for a passenger car destined for Loyalist officials on the ground it might be armored and used in combat.

The majority of this group still adheres to the Japanese policy of former Under-Sec'y of State William R Castle, now a braintruster of appeasement forces in the US. Castle, whose friendship for Italian Ambassador de Martino was notorious in the Capital, openly espoused joint exploitation of China by Japan and the US.

The pattern is clear. The same group which sabotaged the fight against fascism in Spain has aided the Japanese while giving lip-service to China. It is now looking for ways to emasculate the pledge of assistance to the Soviet Union—a pledge as popular as a plague to the State Dep't fascist croquet set, which betrayed its feelings by announcing, with diplomatic regret, that the US embassies in France could not handle Soviet affairs, a courtesy usually extended to friendly powers.

The policy of appeasing Japan was worked out jointly by US and Great Britain, according to unimpeachable information. Its theoretical justification—that Japan will attack the Dutch East Indies for its rubber, oil and tin, unless the US and England supply Japan with the war materials to make such an attack possible—has been thoroughly exposed by the history of appeasement in Europe. It was best stated at a secret meeting of the House Rules Committee

official organ of publishers association, which generally publishes suppressed news about its own industry, suppressed this story. (Hearst is one of E&P's biggest advertisers.) E&P writes laudatory items, from column to 4 solid pages, boosting Hearst on every birthday. (PM, non-commercial paper, gave half page to Hearst suit.) In Chicago the Tribune, News, Times and Hearst Herald-American (naturally) suppressed story. Readers in the following cities should look up all papers and inform IN FACT if any paper published this story on July 13. We list cities and their Hearst newspapers:

Albany Times-Union, Boston Record, American, Advertiser; Baltimore News-Post, American; Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph; Chi Herald-American; Milwaukee News Sentinel; Detroit Times; San Fran Examiner, Call-Bulletin; Oakland Post-Enquirer; Los Angeles Examiner, Herald-Express; San Antonio Light; Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Mrs FDR and Coffee

IN FACT, Vol 1, No 1, reported that the same week Mrs Roosevelt signed a radio contract to broadcast for Manhattan Soap Co ("Sweetheart Soap Presents Eleanor Roosevelt"), the FTC ordered Manhattan Soap to cease advertising "that beauty experts endorse the use of Sweetheart Toilet Soap; or that doctors prescribe its use; that use of the soap will cause the skin to become healthy, or that its use will cause one to become or stay young..."

IN FACT pointed out in its first issue that the US Gov't issues cease and desist orders, stipulations, fraud orders, and announcements of the seizure of drugs and foods and that the commercial press generally suppresses this news. No newspaper in America mentioned the fact that Mrs Roosevelt was speaking under the auspices of a big advertiser which had that very week got into trouble with the FTC.

It was announced last week by Enrico Penteado, chairman of the Pan American Coffee Bureau, "who passes most of his time at the Brazilian Embassy in Washington" (NY Herald Tribune), that Mrs Roosevelt would promote Latin American coffee in 26 weekly broadcasts starting September. This good neighborly gesture was designed to increase US consumption of coffee at a price kept high by the annual burning of 530,000,000 pounds in Brazil and by the strict limitation of imports by the Inter-American Coffee Quota Agreement.

Coffee is one of the commodities which have gone up in price tremendously in the last few months, although everyone who has seen pictures of smoldering mountains of Brazilian coffee knows there is no coffee shortage. The price rise is due to the following factors:

1) Coffee is imported by trade associations like the American Coffee Industries of NY, representing 225 brokers and dealers, and big companies like A & P. The profits of these firms, which control the wholesale coffee business, are substantial; Beech Nut Coffee last year made 17%.

2) The Coffee Quota Agreement, aimed at eliminating African and Asiatic competition, functions as a price-fixing agreement.

3) Production is limited at the source by destruction of between a third and a half of each year's crop. Barron's Weekly April 28 said, "It is not only wasteful but expensive to burn coffee,

which must be sprayed with kerosene before burning."

Ten Cents a Cup

BETWEEN October and May the price of green coffee reaching NY went up 65%. Despite recent moral persuasion by Leon Henderson, prices have continued to rise. Two weeks ago Brazil raised the price of the standard Santos 4s from 10 to 12 cents a pound.

Due chiefly to the efforts of the Pan American Coffee Bureau, which spends \$750,000 a year and can afford to hire Mrs Roosevelt, US per capita consumption has risen from 14.38 pounds in 1938 to 15.36 pounds in 1939 in the face of the higher prices. Most of this increase resulted from the promotion of iced coffee. Increased consumption and large US purchases for the Army and Navy largely replaced Brazil's exports to Europe, which once amounted to 44% of its exports.

None of the increased prices being paid for coffee by Americans reaches the Brazilian plantation laborers who grow it. Coffee prosperity means prosperity for the owners of the gigantic Sao Paulo plantations, most of whom returned to Brazil from Paris at the start of the war. One of these plantations is larger than the British Isles; 146 plantations average 148,000 acres apiece. The plantation owners, who would like to dispose of their surpluses in barter deals with Germany, are the backbone of Brazilian reaction. The destruction of their crops is financed by loans and bounties from the Vargas government. There is a constant stream of dispossessed small farmers from North Brazil into the coffee-growing country of the south, which results in a reservoir of cheap labor. Average wage of coffee gatherers is 34 cents a day. American exporters have estimated that of 48,000,000 Brazilians, only 193,000 can afford to buy any imported products. Brazilian labor unions once had a membership of half a million, but when the Vargas regime was established with the help of the US State Dept and the coffee growers, unions were smashed and their leaders jailed. The Brazilian death rate is one of the highest in the world; 233 out of 1000 children die before they are one year old in Rio, where the standard of living is higher than in the rest of the country.

Mrs Roosevelt, according to the Herald Tribune, will "comment on current affairs," which will probably not include the cost of living in the United States or the infant mortality rate in Brazil.

Navy vs Labor

IN previous issues IN FACT produced evidence that the US Army camps are training the new army for "domestic disturbances," which means strikebreaking. There has also been evidence that the US Navy has taken many steps which

by Dean Acheson, Ass't Sec'y of State, and Brig Gen Russell L Maxwell, Administrator of Export Control, who is responsible only to Roosevelt. They spoke against a resolution by Rep John Coffee which proposed an investigation of leaks of war materials to the Axis, particularly to Japan.

Acheson appeared before the Supreme Court last year as counsel for the Ethyl Corporation, jointly owned by the Du Ponts and Standard Oil of NJ. He told the Rules Committee on June 5 that the Coffee resolution would upset the nation's Far Eastern policy. The Coffee resolution was killed.

Hearst and Hearst Press Accused of Anti-Semitism

SUPPRESSED throughout the United States are news stories relating to newspapers, their publishers, their advertisers, the big interests which control not only the press but all the means of communication, which control public opinion, and which (according to findings of the O'Mahoney Monopoly Investigation, notably Monograph 26) own and control the nation and run it for their profit.

Not one newspaper in one hundred—perhaps a thousand—is printing the news regarding the various suits involving William Randolph Hearst, the Hearst newspapers, and the various Hearst business corporations.

In its April 21 issue IN FACT printed the news that Hearst was suing the magazine Friday for libel. Hearst claimed he was not a eulogist of Adolf Hitler, that he was not the promoter of an anti-Semitic conference, that he did not advocate strikebreaking, that he did not distort news and facts for the purpose of fighting liberals, liberal organizations and notably labor.

Today any American so inclined can visit the building of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, NYC, and read there one of the most amazing documents ever written in the history of American journalism and the history of the fight for a free press. It is listed as follows: "WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST and KING FEATURES SYNDICATE, Inc, plaintiffs, against FRIDAY, Inc, defendant. AMENDED ANSWER." It was prepared by Attorney A J Isserman and Attorney George Natanson, for defendant. Mr Isserman has also represented the American Newspaper Guild in many great legal battles for labor's rights in the newspaper business.

In this issue of IN FACT only one of the many interesting parts of the document can be given—the part dealing with anti-Semitism.

On Page 2, subheading "a", paragraph 6 (and succeeding paragraphs), the document says:

"With respect to the anti-Semitic conference at Asheville, North Carolina, in 1936.

"7 For many years prior to August 1936 one Ralph E Nollner had been active in various anti-Semitic enterprises and in the dissemination and exploitation of anti-Semitic propaganda.

"8..Nollner had been a member and one of the leading spirits of the so-called 'Silver Shirts' organization...devoted...to the teaching, dissemination and exploitation of anti-Semitic propaganda. . . .

"9 The head of the said 'Silver Shirts' organization was one William Dudley Pelley...a leader in anti-Semitic activities. . . .

"10 In or about May 1936 said Ralph E Nollner claimed to have organized an alleged group known first under the name of 'The League of Ten Million,' and later as 'The American Forward Movement for Religion and Americanism,' 'The Christian American Movement' and finally as 'The America Forward Movement.' 11 The purpose and intention of...Nollner...was at all times to disseminate and exploit...anti-Semitic propaganda of all kinds consisting of false, misleading and fraudulent statements concerning Jews and their activities, religion, religious practices and history." Par 12 states that Nollner organized the National Conference of Christian Ministers and Laymen, in Asheville.

"13 Among those to whom invitations...were sent...were a large number of people widely known for their activities in the dissemination and exploitation of anti-Semitic propaganda and in the publication, circulation and spreading of false, malicious and misleading stories, legends and rumors as to the activities, religion...and history of the Jews in the US and elsewhere. Such invitations included James True of James True Associates; Harry Jung of the American Vigilant Intelligence Federation; Walter S Steele, publisher of the National Republic; Col E N Sanctuary, a leader of the 'World Alliance Against Jewish Aggressiveness'; Royal Scott Gulden, a leader of the 'Order of '76'; Michael Ahearn, an associate or former associate of James True; Gerald B Winrod, also known as the 'Jayhawker Fuehrer'; William Ethey, a leader of the American Christian Union; Charles Vaughn; and Jacob Elan Connor, an associate of one Robert Edward Edmundson, a leading and widely known anti-Semite. 14. All of the said persons so mentioned, or most of them, actually did attend and take part in the said conference.

Hearst Representative Accused of Aid

"15. At the time when the said conference was first called,...Nollner, in an attempt to conceal and disguise the true purpose...anti-Semitic propaganda, announced that the purpose...was to organize and unify opposition to the Communist Party and Communist movement in the US. 16 By means of said false representations...Nollner obtained and advertised the names of various prominent men as sponsors. . . . 17...Several of the said prominent sponsors

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...discovered...its real purpose...severed all connections with the said conference. . . .

"19 In his original plan for the calling of the said conference and in all his preparations therefor, the said Ralph E Nollner had the active assistance, advice and cooperation of one A Cloyd Gill. 20. When the said public statements were made by one or more sponsors...who had discovered the true purpose... the said Ralph E Nollner with the assistance, cooperation and connivance of the said A Cloyd Gill, decided to make a further effort to conceal from the public the true purpose of the said conference by changing the name thereof from the 'National Conference of Christian Ministers and Laymen' to 'National Conference of Ministers and Laymen.' . . . 21 The purpose...was solely to continue, if possible, concealment of the true purpose. . . . Gill arrived in Asheville to assist, advise and cooperate with his associate, the said...Nollner. . . . 34 Gill announced...he was in Asheville to cover the said conference as a representative of the Universal News Service, a Hearst organization. Associated with the said A Cloyd Gill...were other representatives of...Hearst, employed and paid by (Hearst). . . .

25...In order to pacify dissenting group...Gill and...Nollner...arranged two separate conferences,...one...attended by a small number ...the other by all of those delegates who refused to attend any meeting at which a Jew was permitted to enter. 26 At both...anti-Semitic speeches and addresses were made by men widely known as anti-Semitic fanatics and as the publishers, disseminators and exploiters of false, misleading and malicious anti-Semitic propaganda.

"27 At both of said conferences various publications were distributed to the delegates...all of which contained violent attacks upon Jews and a great amount of false, malicious and misleading matter: works of...Edmundson..., a magazine known as 'The Storm',... 'The American Gentile',... 'White Knight', ... 'Protocols of the Elders of Zion,' which had long since been publicly exposed as a complete forgery.

"28 At both of the said conference meetings there were also distributed reprints of one or more editorials written by the plaintiff, William Randolph Hearst, denouncing Communism, for the purpose of lending color to the public statements that the purpose of the said conference was to combat Communists and Communism.

"29 Among the numerous false and malicious charges made against Jews at the said conference and in the speeches there delivered and in the literature distributed, were charges that the Jews rule the US; that they dominated and controlled the gov't of the US . . . ; that the Jews were attempting to incite and create rebellion of all Negroes against the gov't, and to incite the Negro population of the US to attack . . . white women.

"30 The funds necessary to pay the numerous expenses involved in holding the said conference were furnished in whole or in part by the said A Cloyd Gill and were received by him for that purpose from the plaintiff, William Randolph Hearst, or from one or more of the corporations owned or controlled by the said plaintiff.

"31 Prior to 1930 the said A Cloyd Gill was employed on a newspaper in Atlanta, Ga, owned or controlled by the plaintiff . . . Hearst. At the same time he was active as an organizer in Atlanta for the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

(32 states that Gill worked on Hearst's Washington, DC, paper; also on the New York American, later on NY Journal-American.)

"34...Gill, although nominally a regular reporter . . . was not engaged in the regular work . . . but was actually engaged in furthering various enterprises in which the plaintiff William Randolph Hearst was personally interested, including such activities as redbaiting and the dissemination of anti-Semitic propaganda. 35 Gill was active . . . in organizing a group of war veterans to combat the alleged radical influence of all Jews. . . . 37 The work of the said A Cloyd Gill in organizing . . . said conference . . . with . . . Nollner . . . was undertaken by him on behalf of and as the agent for the plaintiff, William Randolph Hearst."

(In addition to the subjects "Hearst and Hitler," "Hearst and strikebreaking," "Hearst and the news," the document, 70 pages long, contains many other items which will be printed here if enough readers send a post-card request.)

show enmity to labor. (Jim-crowism in the navy was exposed in several past issues.)

Twenty-eight civilian employees of Mare Island Navy Yard, California, almost all union members, were recently taken out of the shops by police, paid off, fired without a hearing. California newspaper headlines accused them of "subversive activities"; Navy officials deny this. Either the press or Navy officials are resorting to falsehood.

A delegation under auspices of Civil Rights Council of Northern California called on Rear Admiral Greenslade, commandant 12th District (the man who instigated the navy convoy system in an attempt to break machinists' picket lines in San Francisco in June). Mrs Louise R Bransten, sec'y, Atty Geo Olshausen, Dr Thomas Addis, John Wagner of American Federation of Labor, Rev Don Chase, asked the Admiral for impartial hearing on dismissals. Greenslade replied "this was in the hands of Sec'y of Navy Knox." He refused to state grounds for discharge.

Delegation issued statement saying Navy officers had tendency to label as "subversive" people who do not completely agree with the policies of the Administration. The committee insists the 28 were fired because they were active union men. It suggests protests to Sec'y Knox.

Press vs Radio

THE chance of a lifetime came to the American people last week to express themselves against ownership of the radio by the press. Federal Communications Commission is holding hearings on the attempt of the newspapers to control public opinion (and hog advertising dollars) by buying up more and more stations. Senator (now Judge) Minton and others have favored divorcing press from radio. Newspapers now own about one third of the eight hundred US stations.

However, since the newspapers did not issue a ringing editorial call to the American people to rise to defend their liberties by denouncing radio station ownership by newspapers, it is not likely that much will be done to prevent the growing monopoly of a handful of big publishers.

FCC asked E S Friendly, NYSun, James G Stahlman, Nashville Banner, Arthur Robb, Editor & Publisher, others to appear. Elisha Hanson, att'y for the Newspaper Publishers Ass'n, told them to defy request. When the Wagner Act was enacted as a law by the Congress of the US, Mr Hanson told the publishers' association not to respect this law. The publishers, not waiting for the Supreme Court decision, declared the law unconstitutional.

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